

## HERE IN RICHMOND FOR BIG BUSINESS

(Continued From First Page.)

possibly 200 miles away, the ice cream is never touched by a human being. Thus it goes on the table absolutely pure and germ proof. In the voyage thereby made the frozen delicacy has passed through some of the costliest and most delicate machinery that inventive genius has ever brought forth. All the vats and mixers and freezers and standardizers and cans through which the journey is made are lined with German silver, and every precaution is taken to guarantee the purity of the product.

**Capacity for the Future.**  
A most interesting department of the big establishment is the laboratory, in which all testing and bacteriological examination is done, under the strictest of the laws made and under the better and stricter laws that experience have devised for the purity of the product. Next to this in interest to the cream loving public is the sterilization department, and this is the new factory in the country that practices absolute sterilization of cans and of every utensil and every piece of machinery used.

This establishment was built not only for the present, but for future business, and the capacity of the works is for a daily output of about 8,000 gallons of cream. Well, Richmond will not consume that much, but the company's object in opening up here was to do a big wholesale business in the South, and it is prepared to ship ice cream in any quantity to any point within a circle of 200 miles, and that gives it the larger part of Virginia and nearly all of North Carolina for a territory.

**Richmond's Peculiar Advantages.**  
That is why the Purdy Ice Cream Corporation and its big manufacturing plant loom up so nicely as a new Richmond industry, and that is why I have thought it worth while to tell all about it. Ice cream making, as above suggested, has in recent times been regarded as a small proposition, but it is a big thing, for here is an investment in Greater Richmond of something like \$150,000 that will make ice cream. As an industry it is a big thing, for the shop, with all of its departments and with its many wagons and motor cars and special refrigerator vans for delivery purposes, will employ a large number of men and open up a large market for the dairy farms, great and small, around Richmond and far out along the lines of railway.

There are many other industries that Richmond hustlers have probably not thought about, which, like these ice cream makers, are looking for a location where railway connections and other advantages that Richmond can furnish in abundance will bring them a look for them, and then they will come to Richmond. Richmond needs them, and they need Richmond, too, for no town on the map has more in it that is worth having.

### Excursions.

#### Spend Fourth of July at the Seashore

\$3.00—ROUND TRIP—\$3.00

to

OLD POINT AND NORFOLK.

\$3.25—ROUND TRIP—\$3.25

to

VIRGINIA BEACH

via

C. & O.

Tickets on sale June 30th, July 1st, 2d and 3d, good to 9th. Fast trains leave Richmond 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connecting at Old Point for Buckroe and Ocean View, and at Norfolk for Virginia Beach.

**Special Excursions Tuesday, July 4th.**  
\$1.50—round trip to Norfolk and sea-side. Two fast trains—8 and 9 A. M.

#### 4th of July Very Low Fares On N. & W.

Tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates between all stations on Norfolk and Western Railway July 1, 2, 3 and 4, good for return passage until July 8, 1911.

#### Through Fast Excursion to the Mountains and LURAY CAVERNS, Via N. & W. and C. & O. R. JULY 13TH.

Rate and schedule same as last year. Hours of travel in the Valley of Virginia, in full view of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains. Night and more than half day at Luray.

**ALL EXPENSES.**  
Railroad fare, three meals, lodging, transfer, admission with guide, \$5.50.

Children, \$3.50.  
Leave Petersburg Thursday, July 13, 9 A. M. Arrive Luray, 5:40 P. M. Returning, leave Luray Friday, 14th, 2:00 P. M. Arrive Petersburg 10:15.

Personally conducted by  
ISHAM R. DYER,  
Petersburg, Va.

## Fourth of July Reduced Rates

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will sell tickets at reduced rates between all stations July 1st to July 4th, final limit July 8th; minimum round-trip rate, \$1.00.

**Eighteenth Excursion to  
NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, BUFFALO, ATLANTIC CITY AND  
WASHINGTON.**

Benefit of  
**RETREAT FOR THE SICK.**  
Leave Richmond July 20.  
Ten Days' Trip, Fare \$45.  
Same trip as above, including Thousand Islands, \$55.00.  
Leave Richmond July 20th.

For further information apply to Miss Mary Woodward, president of the Retreat, 108 North Fifth Street—Phone Madison 2702; Mrs. Anna F. Rahr, 631 North Eighth Street—Phone Madison 1383; Miss Betty Ellyson, 10 East Franklin Street—Phone Madison 108.

## An Average Dinner Bill of Fare

AT

### Buckroe Beach Hotel Price, 75c

York River Oysters,	Little Neck Clams,
Pickles,	Olives,
Clam Chowder,	
Buckroe Spots,	Shoestring Potatoes,
Soft Shell Crabs,	
Banana Fritters,	Wine Sauce,
Fried Chicken, Virginia Style,	
Creamed Potatoes,	Sugar Beets,
Steamed Rice,	Hot Biscuits,
Frozen Tomatoes Mayonnaise,	
Ice-Cream,	Pudding,
Cheese,	Crackers,
	Cake,
	Black Coffee.

BATHING, BOATING, FISHING.

Special Sunday Outing Dinner, Including Surf Bath, 75c.

## REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

(Continued From First Page.)

attention, and some good sales were made last week. In every case, it is said the buyer of lots in Hermitage Park is a homemaker. The trolley car advantages make this new suburb exceedingly attractive.

**In Barton Heights.**  
Julian C. Anderson & Co., a new real estate firm that has but recently entered the field, did some lively stunts during the week. They hung several city propositions on the string that may be brought to maturity before many days and closed several suburban deals and trades, only two of which they are willing to make public at the present writing. They sold to Mrs. George Garden, of Forest Hill, a handsome home in Barton Heights, which will become the home of the purchaser on September 1. Another handsome Barton Heights home was sold to A. P. Graham, who has already taken possession, and from date will be a citizen of the Heights.

**Ginter Park.**  
Activity continues in Ginter Park, the old standby, as the building season advances, and a number of new plans for homes are now in the hands of architects, not to mention those that are already under construction.

C. W. Morrisette is having plans made for a residence to be erected on Chamberlayne Avenue, and he expects to begin work early in July. J. A. Connelly and A. E. Chapman, prominent real estate agents, composing the firm of J. A. Connelly & Co., are each building homes for their own occupancy on the Brook Turnpike, near the Brook-Park Boulevard. It is reported that these are to be two of the most attractive homes in Ginter Park. C. B. Garnett and Mrs. E. D. B. Garnett are also building homes on Brook Avenue, thus making four homes actually under construction at this time on that attractive avenue, the lots upon which have recently been placed on the market on most favorable terms. John S. Eggleston is building on Seminary Avenue, and W. S. Leake is building on Hawthorne Avenue. John H. Cooke and C. B. Cooke are both building on Noble Avenue, and G. Carlton Jackson also has a residence going up on the same avenue. Edward D. Cone, of the State Corporation Commission, is having plans made for a dwelling on Seminary, near Luray Avenue. G. Norrie Shuman, J. C. Warren, E. W. Farley and Ross A. Cuthorne are among the recent purchasers of lots in Ginter Park, and they have all bought for home purposes.

Extensive improvements have just been made at the water works, by which the pipes to the wells have been changed, thus greatly increasing the water capacity. This suburb now claims an abundant supply of water to cover its expected growth for the next five years. The recent rains have made the park one of the most attractive places at which to spend an afternoon, and the beautiful fields adjoining the park give a most picturesque surrounding to the property.

**Building Boom Still On.**  
All of the architects and builders and contractors are unanimous in their reports of continued activity in the building line. Their testimony, while good and always reliable, is not really necessary to show that more building is going on in and around Richmond than ever before known in the history of the city. In the first place, the evidence is plain to the naked eye. One cannot turn in any direction without seeing a new building going up or an old one being torn down to make room for a new one that is to be, and right often the naked eye gets filled with dust and debris from the tearing down process or the going up process.

**Another Suburb in Sight.**  
It is reported that the syndicate which recently purchased through Howe & Fox from the American Locomotive Company the tract of 131 acres of land adjoining Highland Park, and lying on both sides of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway tracks, will in the near future install on the property a washing plant, whatever that may be, for the purpose of supplying the builders and all of the trade with sand and gravel for building and concreting and paving purposes.

It is quite likely, too, that in the not far distant future this syndicate will be making a new suburb of at least a part of the grounds that are incorporated in its purchase. Well, this is a day of suburban development. Possibly the more the merrier.

## WHITE ORPINGTON; ITS ADVANTAGE

(Continued From First Page.)

other points are lacking here; these points are what gives character to the breed, making the low, blocky type which is characteristic of the Orpington family.

If the Standard is to be our guide, as it should be, then we must hatch our chicks early and keep them growing if we would attain the size required. No man can bring a July chick to eight and one-half pounds and have him ready for breeding purposes in February or March, unless he is given exceptional care; the proper time to hatch is from March 1 to May 15, and the earlier the better.

**To Improve Color.**  
We have mentioned shape and size as being of first importance; color of plumage comes next; the White Orpington is the newest of the white varieties, and is necessarily deficient in color, or scientifically speaking, possesses too much color in being more or less brassy. As the color of the legs, skin and feet is pinkish white, it would seem as though we should have no trouble in breeding out the brass, for we are not handicapped, as Wyandottes are, with the danger of breeding out the yellow pigment and producing pale legs. However, the Orpington is coming whiter every year, and will soon be as white as any breed; in mating for color select the whitest male bird, and mate him to females showing the least brass in the neck. We are supposed to depend on the male bird for color, and on the females for size and shape. This is a rule which all breeders follow, and is particularly applicable to breeders of white birds. We have yet to see a pure white Orpington male bird, though the females are as white as any other breed. We are supposed to have a slaty under-color. This should not be, but as the lesser of two evils, we would prefer a slaty under-color to a brassy surface color. Be careful in mating your pens next season, and do not rely on luck; use brains if you would be a successful breeder.

**Color of legs is a common defect in the White Orpington.** We must refer back to the original cross for the cause. Dark or slaty shanks is the reversion to the Hamburg blood used in the original cross. To this cause may be laid the tendency to a lopped comb, which is a reversion to the Leghorn blood of the original cross. Pink skin, legs and beak are characteristics of the Orpington, though the breeder must not be disappointed if he finds a few dark or even yellow shanks among his flock. The lopped comb calls for a red or bay eye. Eye color is an important point and must receive due consideration. We often find pale or glassy eyes in any breed. We would not use a male bird in the breeding pen unless he had a clear, bright bay eye. The light eye and well developed comb, wattles and dense, pointed beak, and energy, and a male with these characteristics will prove more prepotent than one deficient in these points.

**Breeding Up to Standard.**  
Somewhere in the breeding of White Orpingtons some one has evidently taken a short cut for size and run in some White Langshan blood, for we have gotten feather-legged chicks from even the highest priced eggs. We would breed only from the clean-legged specimens, for even though a few of the progeny resulting from a mating, one side or the other, of which had a tendency to be feather-legged, might be clean-legged, it would take years to breed the foreign blood entirely out. Chicks have a tendency to inherit the characteristics of the grandparents even more sometimes than of the parents, and though the results of a certain mating may appear satisfactory the first season, the second year's work may result in complete failure.

The comb must neither be too small nor too large. We have seen large, beefy combs on the Orpington male similar to the Leghorn comb. In the female the tendency is to lop, as in the Leghorn female, though this is sometimes brought about by too heavy feeding. These large combs take away some of the dignity of the bird, and cause it to lose some of its characteristic refined appearance. A medium-sized comb, wattles and ear lobes are what the Standard calls for. However, if we had a male bird exceptionally good in other points, we would not hesitate to mate him to females with small combs, or vice versa.

**Laying Qualities.**  
As the laying qualities of the White Orpington is one of the dominant points in its favor, we must only breed from the heavy layers if we would reproduce in the progeny this valuable characteristic. We do not believe that there is any breed which will outlay the White Orpington, especially in winter, when eggs are high. They begin frequently when five months old, and do not get broody as readily as many other breeds. Trap nest your layers and select the birds that begin earliest, and keep it up, and your egg record will increase year by year.

**One good thing certainly has come with the drought of this spring and summer, and that is, there is the biggest crop of birds "on the hill." Old Virginia has known in a decade. The partridges are singing "Old Bob White" all over Hanover and Henrico and Chesterfield and all the other camps struck by the drought. "Old Bob" and his wife are raising some of the finest coverts the world ever saw. The gunners are going to have a high time next fall and winter.**

If the efforts of the government engineering force that has been in camp near Atlee, in Hanover county, for several months looking into the advisability of draining the Chickahominy Swamp prove successful some of the finest land in all Virginia will be on the market in two years from now. The campers struck their tents last week, and like Arabs silently stole away, at least away from Atlee. Their report as to the feasibility of draining the swamp will, after going all the gaits required by governmental red tape, be made public, and then we shall know whether to go in and occupy the land or not.

Another thing the much maligned drought has not curtailed is the Hanover watermelon. It will be here on time and judging from the fine vines I have recently seen, just beginning to spread, the crop will be up to standard.

If the drought that was, and not now is, shortened this year's crop of mosquitoes, then bless the drought forever more.

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ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, ORGANIZING, SYSTEMATIZING, 215 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

## VIRGINIA ALFALFA; HOW TO MAKE IT

(Continued From First Page.)

luxuriantly than sandy, loamy soils. The first thing to do is to fill the land with humus, by plowing under leguminous crops, such as clover, peas, etc. Then apply from one to two tons of lime per acre.

**A Case in Point.**

Here is how a field of five acres was seeded last August: In 1908 the land was in timothy, herds grass, sowing clover and alfalfa. Alfalfa was sown on four of the stand of hay. It grew nicely with the other grasses. In the fall of 1908, the field was plowed and one and one-half tons of lime applied to the acre, and after an application of 500 pounds of raw bone to the acre was planted in corn in the spring of 1909.

In August, crimson clover was seeded in the corn, and this was turned under in May and June of 1910. The land was kept disked through July, thus killing the weed seed which was a great help to the young plants. On August 15, I seeded twenty-five pounds of alfalfa and one hundred pounds of red clover to the acre, using 500 pounds of raw bone also to the acre. The stand was very good and grew off nicely. It was then top dressed, in December and January, with five spreader loads of manure to the acre. The alfalfa was

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**JOHN G. WALKER, President**

## National Bank of Virginia,

Established 1865.

Capital .....	\$1,200,000.00
Surplus .....	600,000.00

Comparative Statement of Deposits for the Past Year as Shown by the Last Five Government Calls.

September 1, 1910 .....	\$5,030,021.77
November 10, 1910 .....	5,363,101.04
January 7, 1911 .....	5,359,303.51
March 7, 1911 .....	5,813,561.11
June 7, 1911 .....	6,462,950.81

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## A BUSINESS BUILDER For 46 Years

This bank has been a builder of business, gathering up the people's money and pouring it back into their industries. It has aided the development of countless meritorious business projects and is ready and willing to aid more. Business men should communicate their financial needs to our officers to secure the co-operation of this strong institution.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

RICHMOND, VA.

Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000.

ahead of the red clover all the time, although one seemed to help the other. This spring, 1911, as dry as it has been, I cut three tons per acre, the first cutting. The second crop, at this writing, is about twelve inches high. Success depends upon the use of lime to correct the acidity of the soil, humus, phosphoric acid in some form, and the inoculation of the soil, either by soil that alfalfa has grown in or growing it with other grasses. There is no such thing as a failure if the above suggestions are carried out.

In my opinion there is nothing that will bring more happiness, thrift and energy to our people than the growing of more grass and especially alfalfa.

## FARMERS TO HEAR NOTED SPEAKERS

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Starnes, of Hickory, will appear and tell to the convention how he raised 116 bushels of corn on an acre, at a cost of 27 cents per bushel, he having won the free trip to Washington in the 1910 contest.

There will be a lecture by W. W. Garner, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, on the curing of tobacco, he being an expert on this subject, and spending his time in the field and at the barn during the cutting and curing periods, to make special study of the practical workings. It is probable that Dr. C. G. Hopkins, of Illinois, a noted soil expert, will attend.

The preliminary arrangements are about all made for the five parties of farmers' institute workers to start into different sections of the State the latter part of July, holding twenty-odd institutes each, and going into about every county in the State. The institute work is in the hands of Captain T. B. Parker, division manager for the Department of Agriculture. In each party there will be specialists to treat every important phase of the farming interests; also there will be, as heretofore, special institutes at many of the places for the farmers' wives.

## Have You a Bank Account?

If not, you should have one, whether your income be large or small, whether you are a salaried man or in business for yourself.

Deposit your pay check, your receipts from business, your income from any source whatever, in this bank, and pay all your bills by check.

It is businesslike, and is the safest, surest way of keeping your finances straight.

This bank is your auditor, and you know every day just how you stand.

No account is too small for the Commonwealth Bank to handle.

We treat the small depositor with as much consideration as the large one.

And don't forget to save something out of your income and put it away regularly in our Savings Department, where we pay 3 per cent. compound interest.

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BRANCHES:

4 East Broad Street,  
Twenty-fifth and Broad Streets,  
3914 Williamsburg Avenue.

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303 EAST BROAD STREET.

Temporary location during construction of our banking house.

Capital, - - - - - \$200,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits, 110,000

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PERSONAL AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

With assets of over \$1,700,000, every inducement consistent with good banking is offered to its customers. 3 per cent. allowed in Savings Department. Bank is open till 8 o'clock Saturday evenings.

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